Distribution of Physiological Groups in Europe since the Commencement of the Tertiary Period according to our present knowledge of Existing and Fossil Floras

Lat. N.	TERTIARY						QUATERNARY		Lat. N.
	Eocene			Miocene		Pliocene	Glacial	Recent	
	Lower	Middle	Upper	Lower	Upper				
90°								E	90°
85								E	85
80				? $C^{13}+D^4$			? E^4	E	80
75								E	75
70				$C^{14}+D^5$				D	70
65								D	65
60							E^1	D	60
55	A^6			C^9			D^3 E^2	D^1 D	55
50	A^5+C^{12}	? A^4 A^3+C^{11}		A^1+C^8	C^7 C^6	C^2	D^2 E^3	D	50
45			A^2+C^{10}	C^5	C^4		C^1	C+B	45
40								C+B	40
35						? C^3		B	35
30								B	30
25								B A	25
20								A	20
15								A	15
10								A	10
5								A	5
0									0

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE

A.—*Megatherms.*

A. Existing Megatherms.
A^1. Beds of Monod, Paudeze (Heer). Mesotherms are mixed with Megatherms.
A^2. "Gypses d'Aix." Megatherms with Mesotherms C^{10}.
A^3. Chiavone and Salcedo (Massalongo). Mesotherms are mixed with Megatherms but the former are in large proportion.
A^4. "Sables supérieurs du Soissonnais" (Watelet), containing a large proportion of Megatherms. The stratigraphical position of these beds, it should be noted, is inferred from palæontological evidence rather than from superposition.
A^5. Bolca (Massalongo), although mixed with Mesotherms, Megatherms preponderate.
A^6. Sheppy (Bowerbank, Ad. Brongniart, Lyell).

B.—*Existing Xerophiles.*

The countries where fossil floras of this character are to be expected have not been worked geologically, and no bed containing Xerophiles is known.

C.—*Mesotherms.*

C. Existing and recent Mesotherms.
C^1. Many floras in the south-east of France worked out by Saporta.
C^2. Meximieux (Saporta).
C^3. S. Jorge, Madeira (Heer).
C^4 and C^5. South-east of France (Saporta). Some Megatherms occur in his lists, but they do not form a fourth part of each flora.
C^6. Piedmont (Sismonda).
C^7. Œningen (Heer).
C^8. Monod, Paudeze (see A^1).
C^9. Dantzig (Heer). The lower bed contains Sequoid, Smilax, Myrica, Ficus, Lauraceæ, Juglandaceæ, &c.
C^{10}. "Gypses d'Aix" (see A^2).
C^{11}. Chiavone and Salcedo (see A^3).
C^{12}. Bolca (see A^5).
C^{13}. Spitzbergen (Heer), mixed with Microtherms D^4.
C^{14}. Iceland (Heer), mixed with Microtherms D^5.

D.—*Microtherms.*

D. Existing and recent Microtherms.
D^1. Cannstadt alluvial deposits.
D^2. Laminated lignites of Durnten (Heer).
D^3. Cromer forest bed (Lyell, Heer).
D^4. Spitzbergen (Heer), mixed with C^{13}.
D^5. Iceland (Heer), mixed with C^{14}.

E.—*Hekistotherms.*

E. Existing Hekistotherms.
E^1. Southern Sweden, Denmark (Nathorst).
E^2. Mecklenburg and Cromer below the forest bed (Nathorst).
E^3. Glacial clay of Schwerzenbach—between Zurich and Constance—(Nathorst).
E^4. Superficial diluvium of Spitzbergen (Heer).

Signs.

+ When two groups are united by the plus sign it means that at least one-fourth of the flora is made up of the second group indicated.
? The note of interrogation is used to imply that the geological age of the bed is doubtful.

Setting out with the belief that at a most remote period there was all over the globe a high and nearly uniform temperature, followed by a gradual cooling and the development of diversities in climates M. de Candolle proceeds to show that the earliest plants must have been Megistotherm. With the exception of the carboniferous, we are too imperfectly acquainted with the floras of Primary and Secondary periods to trace their distribution. At the commencement of the Tertiary period Megatherms occupied all the then land surfaces up to 58°. The other groups became gradually separated, and migrated as increase of cold drove them from their former areas. The means by which this was effected is a matter of hypothesis, but it is not hypothesis to say that the various groups never sprung from a single group. It cannot be proved that there formerly existed a single form of vegetation, while M. de Candolle urges that the surface of the globe certainly had formerly one uniform climate. The distribution of physiological groups indicates two sorts of floras, one migratory, the other fixed. Intertropical floras have had but few vicissitudes, arctic and antarctic have experienced many.

We submit this *résumé* of M. de Candolle's proposal and illustration without at present offering any remarks.

NOTES

THE usual programme of the forthcoming (the 44th) meeting of the British Association at Belfast has been issued. The First General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 8 A.M. precisely, when Prof. Williamson, F.R.S., will resign the chair, and Prof. Tyndall, F.R.S., President-elect, will assume the presidency, and deliver an address. On Thursday evening, Aug. 20, at 8 P.M., there will be a Soirée; on Friday evening, Aug. 21, at 8 P.M., a Discourse by Prof. Huxley, F.R.S.; on Monday evening, Aug. 24, at 8.30 P.M., a Discourse by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.; on Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, at 8 P.M., a Soirée; on Wednesday, Aug. 26, the concluding General Meeting will be held at 2.30 P.M. The following are the officials of the various sections:—A, Mathematical and Physical Science.—President: Rev. Prof. J. H. Jellett, M.R.I.A. Vice-Presidents: Prof. Everett, F.R.S.E.; Prof. Purser, M.R.I.A. Secretaries: Prof. W. K. Clifford, F.R.S.; J. W. L. Glaisher, F.R.A.S.; Prof. Herschel, F.R.A.S.; Randal Nixon; G. F. Rodwell, F.R.A.S. B, Chemical Science.—President: Prof. A. Crum Brown, F.R.S.E. Vice-Presidents: Prof. Maxwell Simpson, F.R.S.; Dr. Debus, F.R.S. Secretaries: Dr. J. F. Hodges, F.C.S.; W. Chandler Roberts, F.C.S.; Prof. Thorpe, F.R.S.E. C, Geology.—President: Prof. Hull, F.R.S. Vice-Presidents: Prof. Harkness, F.R.S.; Prof. Geikie, F.R.S. Secretaries: Louis C. Miall; R. G. Symes. D, Biology.—President: Prof. Redfern, M.D. Vice-Presidents: Dr. Hooker, C.B., Pres. R.S.; Sir W. R. Wilde; J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S. Department of Anatomy and Physiology.—Prof. Redfern (president) will preside. Secretaries: Dr. J. J. Charles; Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith. Department of Zoology and Botany.—Dr. Hooker, C.B., Pres. R.S. (vice-president), will preside. Secretaries: Prof. W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, Prof. R. O. Cunningham, F.L.S. Department of Anthropology.—Sir W. R. Wilde (vice-president) will preside. Secretary: F. W. Rudler, F.G.S. E, Geography.—President: Major Wilson, F.R.S., Director of the Topographical Department of the Army. Vice-presidents: Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., F.R.G.S.; Admiral Ommanney, C.B., F.R.S.; Major-General Strachey, F.R.S.; Secretaries: E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S.; E. C. Rye; J. H. Thomas, F.R.G.S. F, Economic Science and Statistics.—President:——. Vice-presidents: W. Donnelly, C.B.; Prof. T. E. Cliffe Leslie. Secretaries: F. P. Fellowes, F.S.A.; E. Macrory. G, Mechanical Science.—President: Prof. James Thomson, F.R.S.E. Vice-presidents: Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S.; Sir Charles Lanyon. Secretaries: James Barton; E. H. Carbutt; J. N. Shoolbred, F.G.S.

THE announcements for holding the twenty-third meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Hartford, Connecticut, on Aug. 12, have been issued by the secretary, in which we are informed that the head-quarters will be at the State House. Dr. John L. Leconte, of Philadelphia, is president of the coming meeting; Prof. C. S. Lyman, vice-president; F. W. Putnam, of Salem, permanent secretary; Dr. A. C. Hamlin, general secretary; and William S. Vaux, treasurer. The Hon. H. C. Robinson is chairman of the local committee.

A MARBLE *replica* of Woolner's remarkably fine bust of the late Prof. Sedgwick has just been placed in the hall of the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street, the gift of a lady who wishes to be anonymous. The School of British Geology is now well represented in this museum by the busts of the following geologists:—Hutton, Playfair, Sir James Hall, William Smith, Greenough, Buckland, De la Beche, Forbes, Murchison, and Sedgwick.

IT will be heard with regret that Dr. J. Hughes Bennett has been obliged, on account of his health, to intimate his resignation of the Chair of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh. It is understood that Dr. McKendrick, Dr. Bell Pettigrew, and Prof. Rutherford will offer themselves for the vacant chair.

PROF. SCHROEDER of Erlangen (*Deutsche Archiv für klinische Medicin*) confirms, by a remarkable case occurring in his own practice, the previous observations of Winkel and C. Braun, of the occasional occurrence of small cysts in the mucous membrane of the vagina of pregnant females containing some kind of air. These cysts he proposes to call air-cysts. When they are opened the air escapes with a report or crack. These observations, if verified by subsequent inquirers, will form a remarkable addition to the pathology of gaseous secretion or production.

THE Observatory at Kiel, of which Dr. C. A. F. Peters is director, is to be removed to Altona, in order to be in closer connection with the University.

THE death is announced of Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, whom the English public will remember in connection with the Grinnell Arctic Expedition.

AT the distribution last week of prizes at King's College, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., gave an address in which, among other subjects, he contrasted the expense of educating a boy from the age of nine to twenty-two at the older schools and universities with the cost of education during the same period at King's College; in the former case it is between 1,600*l*. and 1,800*l*., in the latter only 400*l*. Mr. Forster also referred to the superior advantages, in some respects, of German over English schools; he might at the same time have pointed out that a German boy can obtain the best education which his country can give at a cost of something like 5*l*. a year, which for the thirteen years between nine and twenty-two amounts to the ridiculously small sum of 65*l*.

AT St. John's College, Cambridge, in April 1875, there will be offered for competition an Exhibition of 50*l*. per annum for proficiency in Natural Science, the Exhibition to be tenable for three years in case the Exhibitioner have passed within two years the Previous Examination as required for candidates for honours: otherwise the Exhibition to cease at the end of two years. The candidates for the Exhibition will have a special examination (commencing on Saturday, April 3, at 1 P.M.) in (1) Chemistry, including practical work in the laboratory; (2) Physics, viz. Electricity, Heat, Light; (3) Physiology. They will also have the opportunity of being examined in one or more of the following subjects—(4) Geology; (5) Anatomy; (6) Botany, provided that they give notice of the subjects in which they wish to be examined four weeks prior to the examination. No candidate will be examined in more than three of these six subjects, wherof one at least must be chosen from the former group. It is the wish of the master and seniors that excellence in some single department should be specially regarded by the candidates. They may also, if they think fit, offer themselves for examination in any of the Classical or Mathematical subjects. Candidates must send their names to one of the tutors fourteen days before the commencement of the examination. The Exhibition is not limited in respect to the age of candidates, and is not vacated by election to Foundation Scholarships.

THERE will be an examination at Queen's College, Cambridge, on Thursday, Oct. 8, 1874, for an Exhibition for proficiency in Natural Science, open to all persons under twenty years of age who shall not have commenced residence in the University. The Exhibition will be of the value of 40*l*. per annum. Candidates will be required to pass an examination in elementary classics and mathematics. No Exhibition will be given unless the examiners report that a candidate merits such a distinction. Each candidate must forward to the President of the College before the day of examination a certificate of birth or baptism, and a certificate of good conduct from a graduate of Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin. The successful candidates will be required to enter their names on the boards of the College and to commence residence at once. Further particulars will be furnished by the Rev. Dr. Campion, or the Rev. G. Pirie, Tutors of the College.

The first number of a new journal, which promises to be an important organ on an important subject, appeared on Saturday last. The *Sanitary Record*, a weekly journal of public health, proposes for its object, to collect and digest information relating to the health of the people, now much scattered, and therefore in a condition much less available for reference and study than it might be. It is also to contain original papers in which sanitary points are discussed in their scientific, social, and legislative aspects; together with reviews of the British and foreign literature of the subject. The staff of contributors includes names of many who hold the highest scientific position, and who are well known as authorities on hygienic matters. Miss Octavia Hill and several other ladies are also included; a paper by Miss Beale, Principal of the Cheltenham College for Ladies, appearing in the first number, while others are promised shortly by Miss Stanley, Miss Hill, and Mrs. E. Maurice. We are convinced that this new journal will fill a gap which has existed for some time; and, from the introductory number before us, we think that no one will have reason to complain of the manner in which it has been organised and started.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, has directed attention, at a recent meeting of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, to the peculiarly diminished capacity of the brain-case in some of the Tertiary mammalia of North America. This is most marked in the Eocene genus Dinoceras, an animal which must have been nearly as bulky as a full-sized elephant, and yet its brain could not have been more than one-eighth the average bulk of that in the Indian rhinoceros. In the Miocene Brontotherium the brain-case was considerably large proportionately; and in the Pliocene Mastodon bigger still. These facts have an important bearing on the evolution of mammals, and open an interesting field for further investigation.

An important addition to ornithological literature has just appeared in the form of Mr. Sharpe's "Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum," of which the first volume, comprising the Accipitres, or Raptorial birds, is before us.

We believe that at a recent meeting of the Council of the Zoological Society it was determined that a new building, on a large and much improved scale, should be commenced next spring and completed during the summer, to contain the lions, tigers, and other large feline animals.

The Senate of the University of London, at a meeting on July 1, adopted the following amendment by 17 votes to 10 on a proposal to obtain a new charter enabling the University to confer degrees on women:—"That the Senate is desirous to extend the scope of the educational advantages now offered to women, but it is not prepared to apply for a new charter to admit women to its degrees."

The well-known German ethnologist, Dr. A. Bastian, is about to publish a work with maps and illustrations, giving the results of the German expedition to the coast of Loango.

M. Leverrier has asked for an authorisation to attend or to send a representative to the Maritime Congress, the programme of which we gave in a recent number.

The comet is beginning to attract the notice of the general public. Telescopes are let on hire in several parts of Paris to get a view of it.

The balloon of the Observatory of Paris is undergoing repairs under the superintendence of M. W. de Fonvielle. It will be used by him in making ascents in order to verify the law of barometric pressure calculated by Laplace. Trigonometrical measures will be taken of the balloon by the astronomer of the Paris Observatory. The balloon is a silk one worth 1,600*l.*, which was built during the war and was used for making captive ascents by the *armée de la Loire*. It is to be called the *Neptune*.

Scientific ascents are becoming numerous in Paris. Last Friday a balloon was sent up from La Villette gasworks to try an apparatus invented by M. Jules Godard to ascertain whether the balloon is descending or ascending. The motor of the apparatus is a large horizontal disc, which is pushed by air pressure and puts in motion an electrical signal. The contrivance is rather heavy and bulky, and the rate of motion gives no idea of the numerical value of the movement.

We take the following from the *Academy*:—"Some of the American papers state that Prof. Huxley is likely to be the successor of Prof. Agassiz, at Harvard. We hope there is no truth in this. Are the English Universities so rich in really eminent professors, and so poor in money, that they can or must allow Prof. Huxley to go to America in order to find leisure for work? It would require nothing but the will for either Oxford or Cambridge to offer Huxley two or three thousand a year, without anybody suffering for it. There are hundreds of non-resident Fellows, doing no good to the University, doing harm to themselves in resting on their oars, when they ought to be pulling with all their might. Why not give five or ten such Fellowships to men like Huxley, and make the Universities again what they were in the middle ages, the very centres of intellectual force and light in the country? The Universities are so rich that they could beggar the whole world. Will they allow themselves to be beggared by Harvard?"

The first number of the *Linguist and Educational Review*, a monthly journal devoted to language, antiquities, science, and education, has appeared; its object is the popular treatment of the various branches of ethnology, folk-lore, and kindred subjects. This first number contains an interesting article on practical education, in which the wider use of the natural sciences in schools is advocated and the disproportionate amount of time spent on the study of the classics deprecated. It also contains several other interesting articles in ethnology, &c. We gladly note that the editor intends to give a portion of space monthly to the proceedings and papers of local scientific societies.

At the General Monthly Meeting of the Royal Institution, on Monday, the Secretary reported that Lady Fellows, the widow of Sir Charles Fellows, who was long a member and frequently a manager of the Royal Institution, had bequeathed to the Institution her drawings of Sir Charles's celebrated collection of watches, bequeathed to the British Museum.

Arrangements have been concluded between the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* and Mr. Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, under which an expedition will at once be despatched to Africa, with the objects of investigating and reporting upon the haunts of the slave-traders, of pursuing the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone, and of completing if possible the remaining problems of Central African geography. This expedition has been undertaken by and will be under the sole command of Mr. Henry M. Stanley.

At the fortieth Annual Meeting of the Statistical Society, held on June 30, the report showed an increase of seventy-six Fellows in the year ending December 31, 1873. By consequence, the financial state of the Society is satisfactory, the surplus of assets over liabilities being 2,508*l.* Dr. Guy was re-elected president.

It was reported last week that the cable steamer *Faraday* (see Nature, vol. x. p. 64) had struck on an iceberg off Halifax and became a total wreck. Happily this rumour has been proved to be without foundation.

On Saturday last, July 4, a meeting of the Council of the Royal School of Mines was held at the Jermyn Street Museum, at which the reports of the examinations of the students connected with that institution were received and considered, and the prizes awarded. The following gentlemen received the diploma of Associate of the Royal School of Mines:—Mining, Metallurgical, and Geological Divisions, S. A. Hill and W. Saise; Mining and Metallurgical Divisions, R. Cowper, A. R. Guerard, C. Lloyd Morgan; Metallurgical Division, W. Pearce; Geological Division, A. R. Willis and W. Frecheville. The two Royal Scholarships of 15*l.* each for first year's students were awarded to Henry Louis and E. Fisher Pittman; H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall's Scholarship was awarded to A. R. Willis, and the Royal Scholarship of 25*l.* to W. S. Lowe; the Edward Forbes Medal and prize of books were awarded to A. R. Willis; the De la Beche medal and prize of books to C. Lloyd Morgan; the Murchison Medal and prize of books to A. R. Willis.

The Quarterly Weather Report of the Meteorological Office has been issued, containing the observations of the seven observatories from April to June 1873.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the last week include a Himalayan Bear (*Ursus tibetanus*), presented by Mr. George Lockie; two Red Kangaroos (*Macropus robustus*) from Australia, presented by the Acclimatisation Society of Melbourne; two Audouin's Gulls (*Larus audouini*) from Sardinia, presented by Lord Lilford; a Kappler's Armadillo (*Tatusia kappleri*) from Surinam, deposited; two Musquashes (*Fiber zibeticus*) from North America, received in exchange; a Harpy Eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*) from Paraguay; seven Ariel Toucans (*Ramphastos ariel*) from Brazil, purchased; a Collared Fruit Bat (*Cynonycteris collaris*), born in the Gardens.

SCIENTIFIC SERIALS

The current number of the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* contains several papers of interest. Dr. Binz commences with an article On some effects of alcohol on warm-blooded animals, in which he supports the non-heating action of alcohol, considering the subjective impression as partly the consequence of the irritation of the nerves of the stomach, and of the enlargement of the cutaneous vessels. The cooling effect of alcohol on febrile conditions is demonstrated and shown to depend on its direct diminution of the activity of the cellular elements of the body, on the increase of the cutaneous circulation which arises from strengthening of the heart's action, and in the diminution of muscular activity which follows its exhibition. —Dr. J. Blake continues his observations On the action of inorganic substances when introduced directly into the blood, endeavouring to show that in the same isomorphous group of elements, the intensity of physiological action increases as the atomic weight of the elements, but the relative atomicity of groups which are not closely related shows no corresponding gradation. The salts described on the present occasion are those of the alkaline earths.—Prof. Cleland discusses double-bodied monsters (kittens), and the development of the tongue in them, that organ being frequently found situated in the nasal passages, the palate at the same time being cleft.—Dr. C. Reyher described points connected with the cartilages and synovial membranes of joints, showing that the "synovial process," or portion of the synovial membrane which lies over the borders of the cartilages, is not to be looked upon as an ingrowth of the synovial membrane but as being formed *in situ* as the development of the joint proceeds.—Mr. Reoch endeavours to account for the presence of free hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice, the constant presence of which he gives experiments in proof of, on the far-fetched assumption that the oxidation of the sulphur which is contained in albumen takes place in the walls of the stomach; that the sulphuric acid thus formed decomposes the sodium chloride, liberating free hydrochloric acid to form part of the gastric juice. —Prof. Turner having had a second specimen of the Greenland shark (*Laemargus borealis*), is enabled to give an account of parts omitted in the original description, to be found in the same journal of the year previous. He gives a drawing of the animal, which was six feet long. It was male, and the sexual organs are described. The testes possess no vasa-deferentia, their products must therefore be shed into the peritoneal cavity, whence they reach the exterior water through the abdominal pores. The ureters were found to combine before they entered the cloaca by the single duct.—Prof. Savory has a paper On the use of the ligamentum teres of the hip-joint, in which he endeavours to prove the idea, which, as he remarks, had been previously suggested by the late Prof. Partridge and by Prof. Turner, that the body is slung on the two ligaments as a carriage is on C-springs. Prof. Humphry criticises Mr. Savory's results, re-stating his former remarks that the ligamentum teres is not tense in the erect posture.—Prof. Turner, in description of variations in the arrangement of the nerves of the human body, mentions a branch from the fourth cranial nerve to the orbicularis palpebrarum. In another instance the same nerve sent a branch to the infra-trochlear of the nasal. Peculiarities in the various plexuses are also noted.—A loquacious paper follows by Dr. Radcliffe on the syntheses of motion, vital and physical, in which it is attempted to be shown, that in muscle the state of rest is that of contraction, the state of action relaxation. —Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Cathcart give the dissection of a malformed lamb.—Prof. Crum-Brown gives an ingenious explanation of the sense of rotation and its connection with the semicircular canals, connecting it with the inertia of their contents affecting the peripheral ends of the auditory nerves.—Dr. Brunton proves the value of external warmth in preventing death from an over-dose of chloral.—Mr. F. Champneys gives a detailed description of the septum of the auricles of the frog and the rabbit.—Mr. J. C. Ewart describes the epithelium in front of the retina and the external surface of the lens.—Dr. J. Ogle describes and figures a man born without legs.—Prof. Turner gives a drawing of the surface of the brain in its relation to the skull, which is followed by part of his paper on the placentation of the sloths, which we have noticed on a former occasion.—Notes on some muscular irregularities, follow, by Prof. Curnow; and the papers of the number end with three short notes by Mr. G. J. M. Smith, Mr. J. A. Russell, and Mr. Bellamy, on the dissection of an excised elbow, on unusually large renal calculus, three inches long, and a fusion of some of the carpal bones, repectively.

Bulletin Mensuel de la Société d'Acclimatation de Paris.—In his anniversary speech, reported in the Bulletin for April, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the president, gives an interesting account of the victories of acclimatisation in the case of the coffee plant, the product of which, now universally esteemed, would never have been general but for its transplantation from its native home, Abyssinia, into other parts of Africa, into Europe, Asia, America, and those East and West Indian Islands which are now its best producers.—M. H. Bouley follows with an exhaustive paper on the subjection of animals by man to his own purposes. He analyses the various effects of food, of climate, of locality, of selection, and other influences on the natures of animals, and shows how our principal useful animals, such as the horse and the dog, have gradually, by dint of the constant exertion of various powers, been brought to their present state of subjection.—The annual report of the Society gives a retrospective glance at the year's work. Among birds the principal acquisitions have been varieties of pheasants, black swans, and Chilian geese. Among fishes, the telescope fish, the rainbow fish of China, and the *gourami*, are the most remarkable. Among plants, numerous Australian trees, acacias, and others; various kinds of bamboos; the *Eucalyptus*, fairly acclimatised in Algeria; and China grass, which promises to form a useful textile fabric, have been introduced.

Zeitschrift für Ethnologie.—Recent numbers of the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* have been continuing and concluding the series of papers in which its readers have been put in possession of a very minute summary of Col. Dalton's official report on the ethnology of Bengal, translated by Herr Oscar Flex, missionary in Ranshi. These valuable reports proclaim the remarkable dissimilarity which prevails in the domestic habits and national customs of tribes presenting strong linguistic and psychical affinity with one another. Thus amongst the Manipuris, who may possibly, however, be of Aryan descent, although they have long been followers of the religion of Brahma, and claimed him for their proto-genitor, the women enjoy perfect freedom, both in regard to their control of the household and their participation in games in which men take part; and although the husband may divorce his wife on good grounds, if he ventures to do so with